

# The Hong Kong Daily Press.

No. 4755 號八百五十七四第 日四月正年西癸未

HONGKONG, TUESDAY, 11TH FEBRUARY, 1873.

二月十一號

港幣一元

PRICE \$2 PER MONTH.

## Arrivals.

Feb. 9, SCHILLER, German bark, 370, H. Dinklage, Saigon 11th January, and Capo St. James 12th, 3,500 piculs Rice, and 500 piculs Cotton.—Wm. PUSTAF & Co.

Feb. 10, VOLGA, French str., 451, Flambour, Yokohama 4th February, General—MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

Feb. 10, SARFORD, Brit. str., 1,519, Fargason, Shanghai 7th February, General—BUTTERFIELD & SWINE.

## Departures.

Feb. 10, KWANTUNG, str., for East Coast.

Feb. 10, H.I.C.M. & C. CHENG, for Canton.

Feb. 10, ELLEN GOODMAN, for Batavia.

## Clearances.

AT THE HARBOUR MASTER'S OFFICE, FEBRUARY 10TH.

Kwangtung, str., for East Coast.

Sabahara, for Manila.

Yungtse, str., for Ningpo and Shanghai.

Glengary, str., for Shanghai.

## Passengers.

Per SARFORD, str., from Shanghai, Mr. Nicholson and 15 Chinese.

Per VOLGA, str., from Yokohama, Misra, M. River, P. Schiefer, Spieker, B. C. Meyer, Callermann, Tamie, Thompson, Domanev, Ormeo Out, and 6 Japanese.

Per Kwangtung, str., for East Coast, 4 Chinese.

Per Yungtse, str., for Ningpo & Shanghai, 2 cabin and 30 Chinese.

Per Glengary, str., for Shanghai, 3 Chinese.

## Reports.

The British steamship SARFORD reports left Shanghai on 7th February, had moderate winds and fine weather.

The German bark INO reports left Kieling on 7th February, but the first day light Westerly winds, after which fresh monsoon to arrive.

The French steamship VOLGA reports left Yokohama on 4th February, had fresh monsoon and fine weather throughout.

The German bark SCHILLER reports left Saigon on 11th January, and Capo St. James on the 12th, had the first two days strong Easterly winds, after which fresh N.E. and N.N.E. winds and high seas to arrive.

The German bark TITAN reports left Kieling on 5th February, had the first two days N.E. winds very light; after which strong N.E. monsoon with high weather to arrival.

A Swedish steamer from AMY bound to Yokohama, a British steamer from AMY bound to Hongkong, a man, name unknown, put into Kieling to oil, having experienced very rough weather in the Formosa Channel.

## MANILA SHIPPING.

### ARRIVALS.

January 8th, Dorothy, from Hongkong, Gravine from Hongkong, Post Agent from Shanghai, Bering from Shanghai, Richard Busted from Hamburg, 9th, Tamah Morib, str., from Hongkong, 12th, Marquis du Victoria, str., from Singapore, 15th, Villa de Rio, from Hongkong, 16th, Empress from Hongkong, 24th, Candelaria from Hongkong.

### DEPARTURES.

January 8th, Mindoro, str., for Singapore, Glengyle, str., for London, via Cobu; 10th, Esmerilda, str., for Hongkong via Amy; 12th, Mayra for Liverpool via Santander; 14th, Hastings for Liverpool, and the Carreras of Santander also, Ships of the Royal Mail, Post Agent, Vessels on or near the Rivers and Canals, and Goods on board such Vessels, throughout Great Britain and Ireland, and in FOREIGN COUNTRIES, FROM LOSS OR DAMAGE BY FIRE.

The Undersigned, Agents for the above Company, are prepared to grant Policies against FIRE to the extent of \$60,000 on any one Fire.

Class Risk. GIRD, LIVINGSTON & CO. Hongkong, 1st January, 1873.

## Banks.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

PAID UP CAPITAL... 5,000,000 of Dollars.

RESERVE FUND... 1,000,000 of Dollars.

Chairman—S. D. SASOON, Esq.

Deputy Chairman—H. MECHERI, Esq.

E. R. GILMAN, Esq.

W. H. PUSTAF, Esq.

A. J. H. BROWN, Esq.

H. D. LEONARD, Esq.

Managers—

Hongkong—James Greig, Esq.

Chief Manager—

Shanghai—David McLean, Esq.

London Bankers—London and County Bank.

HONGKONG.

Investment ALLOWED.

On Current Deposit Accounts at the rate of

per cent. per annum on the daily balance.

On Fixed Deposits—

For 3 months' 2 per cent. per annum.

6 4

12 5

LOCAL BILLS DISCOUNTED.

Credits—granted on approved Securities, and every deposit note of Banking and Exchange and similar documents.

Debts—granted on London, and the chief commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China and Japan.

JAMES GREIG, Chief Manager,

Offices of the Corporation—

No. 1, Queen's Road East.

of 10621 Hongkong, 27th November, 1872.

AGRA BANK, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given, that in accordance

with instructions received from the Board of

Directors, the HONGKONG BRANCH will be

closed on 31st December, 1872, after which

date Messrs. GILMAN & CO. will act as Agents

for the Bank at this Port.

H. HUGHES,

Manager, Hongkong Branch,

2, Queen's Road East.

Hongkong, 13th December, 1872. [See 2178]

ENGLISH TRADERS' INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE.

THAT highly desirable and comfortable

Family house, situated in the

occupation of ROBERT MCLENNAN, Esq. There

are 12 Rooms, 3 Stabled-Stable, Coach-

house, Aviaries, Garden, and a Croquet

Ground, Gas and Water laid through-

out. Apply to

ED. SHARP & TOLLE, Solicitors,

of 172 Hongkong, 25th January, 1872.

TO LET.

WITH possession on the 1st January next,

or prior to that date if required, that

Commodious TWO-STORIED HOUSE

situated in Cage Road, and known as "Forest Lodge," with Out-Offices, Stabling, Coach-

house, Aviaries, Garden, and a Croquet

Ground, Gas and Water laid through-

out. For further particulars, apply to

E. D. SASOON & CO.

of 1842 Hongkong, 23rd November, 1872.

TO LET.

WITH immediate possession,

THE whole of the HOUSE & FURNI-

TURE, &c., comprising Drawing Room, Bed-

room, SUTIES, TABLES, CHAIRS,

COUCHES, Pier GLASSES, EN-

GRAVINGS, CHANDELIERS, LAMPS,

CARPETS, RUGS, CROCKERY WARE,

GLASS WARE, and PLATED WARE, &c., &c.

Catalogues will be issued.

TERMS OF SALE.—Cash before delivery in

Mexican Dollars weighed at 7.17.

J. M. ARMSTRONG,

Agent,

243 Hongkong, 11th February, 1873.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned has received instructions

to sell by Public Auction, at No. 45,

Wyndham Street, on

FRIDAY, 11th February, 1873.

TO LET.

From 1st proxima,

THAT desirable HOUSE is situated B., Holly-

wood Road, facing HOTEL D'EUROPE, at

present occupied by S. D. GUTHRIE, Esq.

Apply to

A. A. DE MELLO & CO., Macao,

or

ROZARIO & CO., Hongkong,

Im 203 Hongkong, 5th February, 1873.

NOTICE.

TO LET.

THE whole of the HOUSE & FURNI-

TURE, &c., comprising Drawing Room, Bed-

room, SUTIES, TABLES, CHAIRS,

COUCHES, Pier GLASSES, EN-

GRAVINGS, CHANDELIERS, LAMPS,

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NOTICE.

TO LET.

THE whole of the above House, &c., &c.

and their contents, &c., &c.

On and after this date, to be let to

any person, &c., &c.

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THE whole of the above House, &c., &c.

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On and after this date, to be let to

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THE CHRONICLE AND DIRECTORY!  
For 1873.

NOW READY.

THIS Work, now in the ELEVENTH year of its existence, is ready for delivery.

It has been compiled and printed at the Daily Press Office, as usual, from the best and most authentic sources, and no pains have been spared to make the work complete in all respects.

In addition to the usual varied and voluminous information, the value of the "CHRONICLE AND DIRECTORY FOR 1873" has been further augmented by a

CHROMO-LITHOGRAPH  
OF THE  
FOREIGN SETTLEMENTS OF  
SHANGHAI.

In addition to a Chromo-Lithograph Plate of the  
NEW CODE OF SIGNALS IN USE  
AT THE PEAK;  
also of

THE VARIOUS HOUSE FLAGS  
(Designed expressly for this Work);

MAPS OF HONGKONG, JAPAN,  
and the  
COAST OF CHINA;

besides other local information and statistics corrected to date of publication, tending to make this work in every way suitable for Public, Mercantile, and General Offices.

The Directory is published in Two Forms, Complete at \$5; or with the Lists of Residents, Port Directories, Maps, &c., at \$3.

Orders for Copies may be sent to the Daily Press Office, or to the following Agents:—

Santos, Messrs. GUNN and CAMPBELL,  
Annan, Wilson, NICHOLAS & Co.,  
Fernando, Wilson, NICHOLAS & Co.,  
Funchal, Hedges & Co.,  
Nippoo, Kelly & Co., Shanghai,  
Shanghai, Hall & Holtz,  
Kelly & Co.,  
Hawkins & Hall, Hall & Holtz and KELLY  
& Co., Shanghai,  
Oeiras, Hedges & Co.,  
Porto, Hedges & Co.,  
Tavira, Hedges & Co.,  
Funchal, Hedges & Co.,  
Nagasaki, The C. & J. TRADING CO.,  
Hiroo, Osaka, The C. & J. TRADING CO.,  
Yokohama, Messrs. JANE, CRAWFORD & Co.,  
Mr. E. J. MOSS, Japan, Gascle  
Office.

Manila, Messrs. J. DE LOYAGA & Co.,  
Sagaya, M. R. RAY & Co.,  
Singapore, Straits Trading Co.,  
Calcutta, Englishman's Office,  
London, Mr. F. ALCAN, Clerkenwell's Lane,  
Geo. Street, 30, Cornhill,  
Messrs. TURNER & Co.,  
Baths, HENDY & Co.

NOTICE.

THE "DAILY PRESS" will in future be

issued at 6.30 A.M. The arrangement has

been made to meet the views of numerous Sub-

scribers, and it may be desirable to state that

the step would have been adopted earlier, but

that it was considered advisable to publish at

such an hour as would give time for reporting

the latest arrivals and departures. This end,

will, however, be met by the issue of an extra

copy at 1 p.m., with the arrivals in the course of

the morning.

Advertisements can be received up to 10 P.M.

and those sent in the morning can, when de-

sired, be inserted for the first time in the Ship-

ping Extra.

Hongkong, 24th January, 1873.

## The Daily Press.

HONGKONG, FEBRUARY 11TH, 1873.

THE report upon the Police Force, which we published yesterday, is on the whole satis-  
factory, and gives evidence that the at-  
tention which has been directed to police  
matters in Hongkong, has not been unpro-  
ductive of useful results. There has, during  
the past year, been a falling off in crimes of

a serious character, and particularly in bur-  
glaries, which, about a year and a half ago, were

of such constant occurrence as to cause the  
most lively apprehension in the public mind.

This species of offence may be taken as a fair

test of the efficiency of the force, because  
burglary is a description of crime generally

likely to be reported, and certain to come to

the surface in all cases where Europeans are

concerned. In respect to other offences, we

unfortunately cannot draw too definite in-

ferences from police statistics, because we can

never be certain what proportion of the crimes

committed are reported. We have, always

insisted upon the necessity of bearing this

point in mind in discussing the true status

of the Police, and in the face of some op-  
position, have questioned the reliability of the

conclusions which have been drawn on many

occasions, drawn merely from statistical returns.

In the present report, the CAPTAIN SUPERIN-  
TENDENT of Police incidentally admits the

truth of this proposition. In speaking of

piracy, he notices that the returns show a large

decrease, but he states that the falling off is

due to the junk people becoming aware that

no assistance will be offered by the British

Government to hunt out the pirates, beyond

the limits of its jurisdiction, and they con-  
sequently abstain from making reports.

There is always a danger that this abstain-

ing from making reports will affect the re-  
liability of Police statistics as an index of the

amount of crime existing, and this is more

particularly the case when we have to rely

on reports upon Chinese Police, and is one

of the reasons against employing natives largely as

policemen. In regard to all offences which it

is comparatively easy to flush up, we are

obliged to look with considerable doubt upon

the returns made by the Police in a place

like Hongkong. There may for this reason

be grounds to look with some doubt on the

statement made by the CAPTAIN SUPERIN-  
TENDENT, to the effect that the number of

public gaming houses has been small. We

are bound to enquire what were the means

relied upon for arriving at the fact. This

question was asked directly by one of the

members of Council, but he was met by the

reply that, as the measure was of a Policing

nature, it would not be right to give the in-

formation. It may be questioned, however,

whether some general idea of the steps taken

might not have been given, though it is quite

obvious that detective steps cannot be ex-

plained fully to the public. But, however  
this may be, so long as we have not even a  
general idea of the means which are taken to  
detect public gambling houses, it is impos-  
sible to draw any inference from the state-  
ments of the Police Report regarding them.

The CAPTAIN SUPERINTENDENT says with  
perfect confidence that the number of  
public gaming houses is small; but how after  
all does he know this? Simply from reports

from the Chinese, on whom we think very  
few people would be disposed to rely in a mat-  
ter of this kind. Even if the natives were

inclined to give information on such matters,  
there is the whole force of the police, which

we know the gambling-house keepers are  
willing to pay, to lessen any such inclination.

It is noticeable that the CAPTAIN SUPERIN-  
TENDENT, if he is unable to find out the ex-  
istence of "public" gaming houses, can find

out that there are a number of gambling  
clubs, a circumstance which he thinks it  
necessary to note, with the addendum that  
the law cannot touch them. If these really

are only private clubs, why is it necessary  
to note them, and why should it be any sub-  
ject of regret that the Law cannot touch

them? It would seem very much that the

CAPTAIN SUPERINTENDENT of Police looks upon

these Clubs as a mere evasion of the law;

and the probability is that they are in fact

nothing but the old public gaming houses

under another form. If such is the case,

the statement that the number of public gaming  
houses is small, is calculated to lead to an  
erroneous impression as to the extent to  
which gambling has been suppressed. It is,  
however, satisfactory that the Colony is at  
present at least relieved from the stigma

which formerly attached to it of counten-  
ancing gambling by licensing it, but it would

well, so far as can be seen, either that some  
more effectual means of suppressing gam-  
bling than those at present adopted should

be resorted to, or that the attempt at general

suppression should be abandoned. At the

present, we are very much in the position of

professing to do what we virtually declare to be

an impossibility. It is certain, however, that

the more we increase the Chinese element of  
the Force, and the more we rely upon it, the  
greater will be the difficulty of carrying

out any such measure as this; and it is, there-  
fore, with regret that we observe the

intention indicated of replacing the

Indians in the Force by Chinese.

No doubt the natives will from time to time give in-  
formation concerning crimes, but it is too  
much to be feared that they will always be

disposed to shield their countrymen in such

matters as gambling, where the general feel-  
ing is opposed to the Law; and the cost of

the giving information in some directions

will simply be their endeavouring to hush up

offences in others. They will, in fact,

—Complaint for sine die.

By damage to them they have a mind to—

We shall get accurately informed about all  
matters which it is likely we should be able  
in one way or another to find out for our-  
selves, but we may be quite sure that the in-  
formation as to a large amount of purely Chi-  
nese cases will be of the scantiest description,

and that before very long the Chinese ele-  
ment will lead to a large amount of what is  
going on being carefully hushed up. It is  
satisfactory, however, to find from Captain  
DRAKE's remarks with regard to piracy, that  
he is not at present disposed in all cases to

consider the absence of reports conclusive

evidence of the absence of crime.

—The Daily Press.



## Extracts.

## A DYING SPEECH OF A CARTHAGINIAN WARRIOR.

(From "Hannibal: A Historical Drama," By J. Nichol, B.A.)

Hasenpflanz Tent—Hannibal lying on a couch; near him Myr. Hannibal, and Maze; he bind when the General of the Army.

Mahatir, Actor, Zanzibar, 1872.

Hannibal. After those last embraces, I can die.

Weep not for me: I have had prosperous days.

A quiet life may have a quiet close.

But they who fight for empire, like our hero, Must fall in harness. Till that mists, I see

Warrior ghosts, that beckon me and point

To Hannibal, around his head a flame.

Your leader that shall be in mighty fields,

Planting your standards o'er the hills that bound.

My work, not wholly vain, I am content

To have served Cartilage. But his feet will be

Held a splendor and a terror to her foes,

Until the end. I cannot tell the end—

I see great fires and ruined citadels.

And great waves falling round: Forgive me

friends,

For dying dreams are sickly. Keep you whole,

Arrow the Syrtis when I was a boy.

Morn! dost thou remember how we met

When we sailed boats, and plashed about the bay.

I wonder if its ripples, now as then,

Shine in the sun and in Asteria's light.

No ripple ever came between our loves.

Follow me, follow, if the hope be true—

To horse, Mubarib! Archers, draw your bows;

Show all your arrows onward; whence whence;

Though the clouds hide them, they may strike

The targe.

I go with your arms still. Beware of Rome,

Trust in my Spaniards. Acron, tell the Gauls

We do them no disfavour for this day,

But fight their battles. So they never mind.

The islanders. At last in Syrtis,

The banner waves. Signature—breath her walls.

Pass the Iberus—Myrra!—Hannibal!

Hannibal. He sleep where treason cannot

touch his heart.

## ORIGIN OF "THE TURF" IN ENGLAND.

In tracing the rise of horse-racing in England to its fountain head, our researches carry us back to the Saxon era. William of Malmesbury is the earliest authority on *Equis Cursores*, amongst English writers, and we are indebted to him for the knowledge that: "When Haug, the head of the house of the Capets, afterwards monarchs of France, solicited the hand of Edwulfia, the sister of Athelstan, he sent to that prince, among other valuable presents, several *equus cursores* (running horses), with their saddles and their bridles, the latter being embellished with bits of yellow gold." Hence we may infer that horse-racing was practised by the Anglo-Saxons, but most probably it was confined to persons of rank and opulence.—*Gentleman's Magazine*.

## IN THIS DESERT.

A legion of camels and dromedaries were depicted about, and the whole scene was indescribably picturesque and interesting. The group of strange incongruously associated figures, their varieties of dress and feature, colour and language, filled the eye and the mind with a wealth of gratification. Now a gaunt-looking Bedouin in his camel, with his striped huck and long matchlock across his back—an Ishmaelite indeed. Then a gaudy horseman, dressed in rainbow colours, and equipped with scimitar, atghan, and pistols, cantering by on a gray Arab steed, bedecked with marvellous boughs, and great shovels stirrups. Next a jock on a donkey, then a motley crew, armed with every variety of weapon. Here a native archer walking the tight-rope, with a baby lashed to each of his ankles—the heads of the poor little couple getting awfully knocked about.—*Cassell's Magazine*.

## THE AMATEUR COMPANY.

"Drat my bogger, sir," I says, "he has given me no reg to wisk to know anythink about him." "Praps," he says, "if you're not of the party, you don't know who it was that assid you into this carriage?" "No, sir," I says. "I don't indeed." "Why, m'lan," he says a whisperin', "that was George um'an." "What George, sir? I don't know no George," says I. "The great George, um'an," says he; "the Crookshanks" (Crookshanks). If you'll believe me, Mrs. Harris, I turns my head, and see the very man a makin' picture of me on his thumb nail, at the wick! while another of 'em—a tall, slim, melancholy gent (Leed) with dark hair and a bage vice—looks over his shoulder with his head o' side as if he understood the subject, and cool' says, "I've draw' in my several times—in *Punch*, he says to: The evadious wretch! "Which I never touches, Mr. Wilson." I remarks out loud—I couldn't have helped it, Mrs. Harris, if you had took my life for it—"which I never touches, Mr. Wilson, on account of the lemon!" "Hush!" says Mr. Wilson. "There he is." I only see a fat gentleman with curly black hair and a merry face (Mark Lemon) a standing on the platform rubbing his hands over one another, as if he was washin' em, and shaking his head and shoulders very much, and I was as wondering wot Mr. Wilson mean, when he says, "There Dougade, Mrs. Gamp!" he says. "There's him as wrote the life of Mrs. Candy!" Mrs. Harris, when I see that little willian (Douglas Jerrold) bodily before me, it gave me such a turn that I was all in a tremble! "It I hadn't lost my umbrella in the cab, I must have done him an injury with it! Oh the braug little traitor! right among the ladies. Mrs. Harris; looking his wickedest and deceiptfullest of eyes while he was a talkin' to 'em: lauging at his own jokes as loud as you please; holding his bat in one hand to cool hisse, and tossing back his fiery mop of a head with the other, as if it was so much shavings—there, Mrs. Harris, I see him gettin' encouragement from the pretty deceiptful creatures which never know'd that sweet Saint. Mrs. C. as I did, and being treated with as much confidence as if he'd never violated none of the domestic ties, and never showed up nothing. "This resolute gent" (John Forster) he says, "a coming alone hereas is apperently going to take the critwiles by storm—him with the tight legs, and his waist very much button'd, and his mouth very much shut, and his hands a flyin' open, and his heels a givin' it to the platform, is a crook and bogger, and our principal tragedian." But what, says I, when the bell has left off, and the train begun to move, "what Mr. Wilson, is the wild-plant the perspiration (Charles Dickens) that's been a leaping up and down all this time with a great box of papers under his arm, a talkin' to everybody wery indiffract, and exciting of himself dreadful?" "Why?" says Mr. Wilson, with a smile. "Because, sir," I say, "he's being left behind." "Good God!" cries Mr. Wilson, turnin' pale and putting out his head, "it's your bogger—the Manager—and he has got the money, Mrs. Gamp!" "Hous-eve, some on cracked him into the train and we wot off." At the first streech of the whistle, Mrs. Harris, I turned white, for I had took notice of some of them dear creatures as was the cause of my being in company, and I know'd the danger that—but Mr. Wilson, which is a married man, puts his hand on mine, and says "Mrs. Gamp, calm yourself; it's only the ingine." From a sketch by Charles Dickens.

## NAPOLEON'S RESPONSIBILITY FOR THE EXECUTION OF D'ENGHIENS.

(From "The History of Napoleon the First," by P. L. Lévy.)

The Due d'Enghiens reached Paris on the 20th of March, about eleven o'clock in the morning; he was detained at the gate till four o'clock in the afternoon, evidently for fresh orders from Malmaison. From thence he was conducted by the outer boulevards to the dungeon of Vincennes, where Bonaparte had placed as governor a confidential man well worthy of the work over which he was to preside. It was that same Marshal who had delivered up to him the innocent heads of Aren, Cerache, Topino, Lebrun, and Demerville, for a crime of which he was the sole instigator and the sole perpetrator. The prince was then allowed to take some rest and refreshment. It had been discovered by a close inquiry that was afterwards instituted upon this tragic event, that when the Due d'Enghiens arrived at Vincennes to be tried, his grave was already dug! True, he had been a volunteer, and afterwards a major of the engineers of the Corps de Bourse, that he received pay from England, and had nothing else to depend on. But he died even having known either Dumourier or Pichot. At the moment of signing the report, he wrote with his own hand upon the minute, "that he earnestly demanded to have a private interview with the First Consul." No, in spite of his innocence, more dubious mistakes, which are attributed to him when the persons in question were a Bourbon or a Condé? How can we admit that a mind so clear-sighted, a character so self-willed and impious, could in this critical circumstance have been merely a doge-pupped in the hands of Talleyrand? No; in spite of fabrications, of heedlessness and the tremendous mistakes that are attributed to him when the persons in question were a Bourbon or a Condé? 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